THE BOMBAY CODE
VOLUME II.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL FROM 1862 UP TO THE END OF 1887.

BOMBAY ACT No. I OF 1862.[1]

[THE GÁIKWÁR OF BARODA CEDED LANDS LAWS ACT, 1862.][1]

[*4th April, 1862.*]

An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by His Highness the Gáikwár for railway purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS His Highness the Gáikwár has ceded to the Government of India certain lands for the construction of a railway through his territories and it is necessary that those lands should be annexed to the Presidency of Bombay, and made subject to the Laws and Regulations of that Presidency: It is enacted as follows:—

Land delivered by Gáikwár for railway to form part of Surat Zila, and be subject to Bombay laws.

1. All such parts of villages mentioned in the schedule [2]* * * * as have been delivered over by His Highness the Gáikwár to the Government of India for the construction of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, form part of the Zila of Surat, and be subject to the Regulations and Acts which are or shall be in force within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

Baroda Pargana.

1. Haldarva.
2. Tosrod.
3. Vallan.
4. Dethán (Inámi).
5. Lákodra.
6. Varva.
7. Miyágám.
8. Karjan.

[1] No separate Statement of Objects and Reasons to this Bill was published, but the Bill, as introduced, was published in the Bombay Government Gazette, 1862, Supplement, p. 7, preceded by a short paragraph explaining its objects; for Proceedings in Council, *see ibid*, pp. 36 and 47.

The short title was given by the Bombay Short Titles Act, 1921 (Bom. Act 2 of 1921), Vol. V of this Code.

[2] The words "annexed to this Act" were repealed by the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886 (Bom. Act 3 of 1886), Schedule B. This Schedule has been printed as an Appendix to the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. Act 1 of 1904), Vol. IV of this Code.

Baroda Pargana—contd.

9. Kandári.
10. Kerda.
11. Sarád (Inámi).
12. Kásipura.
13. Itola.
14. Varsala.
15. Vadnáma.
16. Dalipur.
17. Máritha.
18. Mánája.
19. Vadsar (Inámi).
20. Májalpur (Inámi).
21. Nágarváda.
22. Akota.
23. Jetalpur.
24. Gorva.
25. Kadodia.
26. Undera.
27. Bájuva.
28. Kadchia.
29. Ranoli.
30. Padamla.
31. Nandesri.
32. Fázalpur (up the river Mahi).

Surat Athávisi Pargana.

33. Sakhpur-urf Rond, Pargana Galet.
34. Pellotha, Pargana Vesráni.
35. Chuvácha, Pargana Vesráni.
36. Kusumha, Pargana Vesráni.
37. Tarsáli, Pargana Vesráni.
38. Háturan, Pargana Vesráni.
39. Varadla, Pargana Vesráni.
40. Maroli Kasba.
41. Posra, Pargana Maroli.
42. Morvád, Pargana Telari.
43. Chinam, Pargana Telari.
44. Tavri, Pargana Telari.
45. Navsári Kasba.
46. Ságara, Pargana Navsári (Inámi).
47. Kadoli, Pargana Navsári (Inámi).
48. Dánoda, Pargana Gandevi.
49. Bilimora, Pargana Gandevi.
50. Desra, Pargana Gandevi.

BOMBAY ACT No. IV OF 1862.[1]

[THE MARKETS AND FAIRS ACT, 1862.][1]

[*24th April, 1862.*]

An Act for regulating the establishment of markets and fairs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the establishment of new markets or fairs in the neighbourhood of places where markets or fairs have been previously established leads to disputes between the owners of the lands on which such new and previously established markets or fairs are held, and such disputes not unfrequently occasion breaches of peace and serious inconvenience to the frequenters of such markets or fairs; It is enacted as follows:—

No new market or fair to be established without permission.

1. [2]* * * * * No person shall establish a new market or fair without permission, in writing, from the Magistrate of the district.

[1] No Statement of Objects and Reasons was published. For the Bill, as introduced, *see* Bombay Government Gazette, 1862, Supplement, p. 49; for Report of the Select Committee, *see ibid*, p. 77, and for Proceedings in Council, *see ibid*, pp. 49, 76 and 95.

The short title was given by the Bombay Short Titles Act, 1921 (Bom. Act 2 of 1921), Vol. V of this Code.

[2] The words "After the passing of this Act" were repealed by the Repealing Act, 1873 (12 of 1873).